क्षमतर तथा निर्माण लागत समेत ब्यौरा निम्नवत हैं:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	क्षमता	अद्यतन लागत करोड़ रूपये में (मूल्य स्तर)	अभ्युक्ति
1.	चमेरा-2	300	1684.02 (अगस्त, 98)	निवेश संबंधी निर्णय लिए जाने के प्रक्रियाधीन हैं ।
2.	लोकतकडी/एस	90	558.83 (अगस्त, 98)	लोक निवेश बोर्ड के अनुमोदन हेतु प्रक्रियारत हैं।
3.	तीसरा चरण-5	510	2015.07 (अगस्त,97)	-वही-
4.	पार्वती चरण-2	800	2317.96 (नवबंर,98)	तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति

(ग) लागू नहीं होता ।

Increasing Loss in SEBs

2432. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country are incurring Rs. 6000 crore loss every year;

(b) if so, what are the main causes of the losses due to (i) theft of electricity, (ii) by transmission loss and (iii) by low tariff; per year, separately;

(c) whether Government propose to take/ have taken measures to reduce such losses; if so, the details of such steps; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A statement indicating the surplus/deficit of the 16 SEBs after taking into account subsidy booked and without subsidy for the year 1997-98 is enclosed. *(See below)* It may be seen from the statement that while the SEBs were suffering loss of Rs. 7665.45 crores if subsidy is not taken into account, the SEBs were in surplus of Rs. 598.68 crores if subsidy is taken into account.

(b) The main reasons of the losses of the SEBs, inter-alia, include, the widening gap between the average cost of supply and realisation, especially with regard to the agricultural and domestic sectors; high transmission & distributions losses; delay as well as inadequate revision of tariff; non-payment of rural electrification subsidy in cash by most of the State Governments; non-realisation of the dues by SEBs for sale of power; low levels of capacity utilisation of existing plants etc.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have enacted the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 which, inter-alia, provides for constitution of SERCs by the State Governments. The Act also provides for giving subsidy to the SEBs by the State Government concerned in the manner to be determined by the concerned SERCs. The State Governments were also advised to take steps to corporatise and commercialise generating companies, transmission companies and distribution companies so that they are able to operate on commercial principles. Further, the Central Government is giving an additional interest subsidy of 1% (above subsidy of 4%) on the loans extended by Power Finance Corporation during 1998-99 for the projects covered under the Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme for those SEBs/State Governments who set up SERCs by 31st March, 1999. Some of the State Governments have already constituted the SERCs while the others are taking necessary steps in this direction.

Statement

Details of surplus/deficit (with subsidy and without subsidy) during 1997-98 of the SEBs.

(Rs. in crores)

SI. No	Name of the SEB		Surplus/Deficit with subsidy	Surplus/Deficit without subsidy
1.	A.P.	(A)	121.55	-1134.46
2.	Bihar	(U)	-327.40	-327.40
3.	Gujarat	(U)	119.48	-1273.52
4.	Haryana	(A)	47.75	-593.98
5.	H.P.	(A)	29.45	29.45
6.	Karnataka	(U)	58.47	-331.51
7.	Kerala	(U)	24.61	-285.05
8.	M.P.	(U)	126.62	-210.91
9.	Maharashtra	(A)	342.27	36,61
10.	Punjab	(U)	49.40	-555.27
11.	Rajasthan	(U)	65.35	-625.37
12.	Tamil Nadu	(U)	-67.70	-317.75
13.	Uttar Pradesh	(A)	170.80	-1385.97
14.	W.B.	(A)	18.25	-227.27
15.	Assam	(U)	-358.72	-411.05
16.	Meghalaya	(U)	-43.00	-52.00
	TOTAL		598.68	-7665.45

(A)- Audited

(U)- Unaudited

NOTE: In the case of ASEB, BSEB. HSEB, MPEB, UPSEB AND WBSEB, the figures are based on the Annual Accounts of the Boards for the year 1996-97 as the accounts for 1997-98 have not been received so far.

Decontrolling fuel for private power producers

2433. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol the supply and the price of fuel for the private power producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) According to the policy on the use of liquid fuels for power generation, only Naphtha is allocated by the Government to the various power projects within an overall ceiling of power generation capacity of 12,000 MW, which has been distributed among various States. State Governments are free to contract for new power projects based on other permissible liquid fuels such as Fuel Oil (FO), Low Sulphur High Stock (LSHS) etc. beyond the ceiling of 12,000 MW. High Speed Diesel (HSD) would be permitted for power generation as special case in inaccessible and isolated areas for small